XENOGENY M. SMITH'S

GALACTIC FIELD GUIDE COLORING BOOK #1

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CREATED BY XENOGENY M. SMITH

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To Carole Farmer

Without whom the universe would have been less accessible.

Special thanks to Glenda Strode, who planted the seed, and to all those who supported its flowering: Biologist E. Brad Woodmansee, Shar, Candy and Trav, Judy, Patsy, Randy, Denise, John, Kary, and everyone who encouraged.

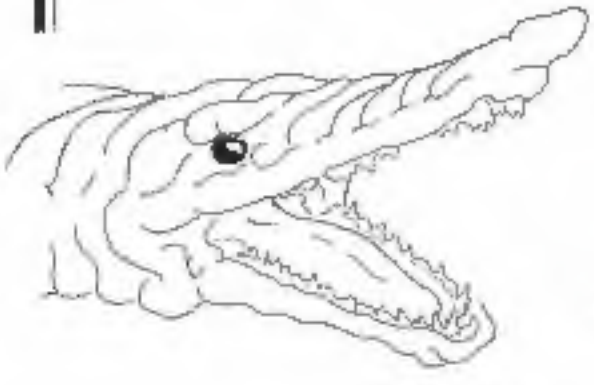
Name:	Vine Stalker
Adult Size:	91-122 cm. (36-48 in.)
Habitat:	Semi-Tropical Forest
Food:	Vine Swingers and Other Small Animals

The nocturnal Vine Stalker spends all of its time above ground, crawling along vines and the branches of trees. It very slowly stalks Vine Swingers and other small animals for food. Using its powerful hind legs and tail, it anchors itself in place, freeing its front legs which it uses with lightning speed to grasp its prey.

The Vine Stalker's grey-green color and shadowy markings make it a well-camouflaged hunter.

It is difficult to tell males from females without close inspection. Mating takes place every two years, producing two soft-shelled eggs which the female deposits in a pouch located on the underside of the male.

After hatching, the young ride the back of the male, taking bits of food from the corners of his mouth as he eats. When old enough, they simply crawl off on their own.



Open For Lunch

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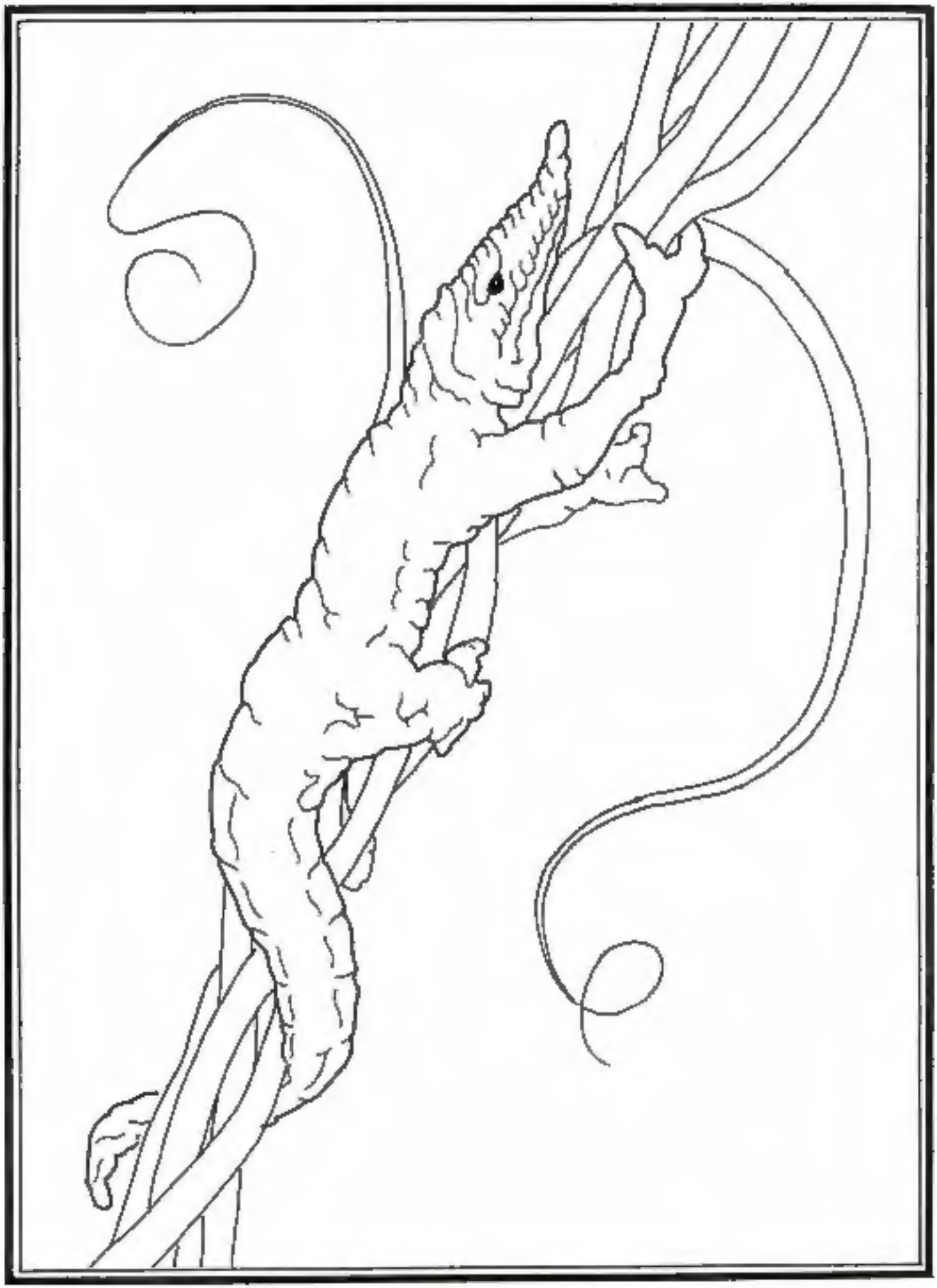

VINE STALKER

© Xenogeny Smith

Name:	Vine Swinger
Adult Size:	30-41 cm. (12-16 in.)
Habitat:	Semi-Tropical Forest
Food:	Plant Fluids and Flower Nectar

The Vine Swinger lives in thick, semi-tropical forests. It uses its prehensile legs to propel itself along the dense vines, much as a monkey uses its arms to swing from branch to branch — hence the name.

It feeds by piercing vines and sucking out the fluids or sipping nectar from flowers. Their color is mint green with splotches of darker green. The male is stockier than the female.

Mating takes place twice a year. The female then lays from four to six egg pods, each containing two to three eggs. These egg pods resemble vine blossoms, making them difficult for predators to locate.

The young are approximately three inches long at hatching and on their own (adults abandon the eggs). They achieve half their adult size within the first two weeks, shedding their skins as they grow.

Egg Pod & Vine Blossom

© Xenogeny Smith

VINE SWINGER

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Name:	Canopy Chatterer
Adult Size:	20-25 cm. (8-10 in.)
Habitat:	Semi-Tropical Forest
Food:	Insect-Like Creatures

The Canopy Chatterer lives in the tops of forest trees (the canopy). It feeds on the small insect-like creatures that frequent the upper reaches of the forest.

Chatterers, gliders rather than true fliers, hop from branch to branch or catch an updraft to gain height. They make a sound rather like the chattering of some monkeys. This gives them their name.

Both sexes are turquoise with blue markings and yellow beaks. Males, in addition, have bright blue underbellies. Females are generally drabber than males.

Pairs build nests high in the canopy using twigs and the shed skins of vine swingers. Chatterers mate yearly, each mating producing two orange eggs incubated by both parents. After hatching, the parents continue to feed and care for the fledglings until they are old enough to fend for themselves.

Nest

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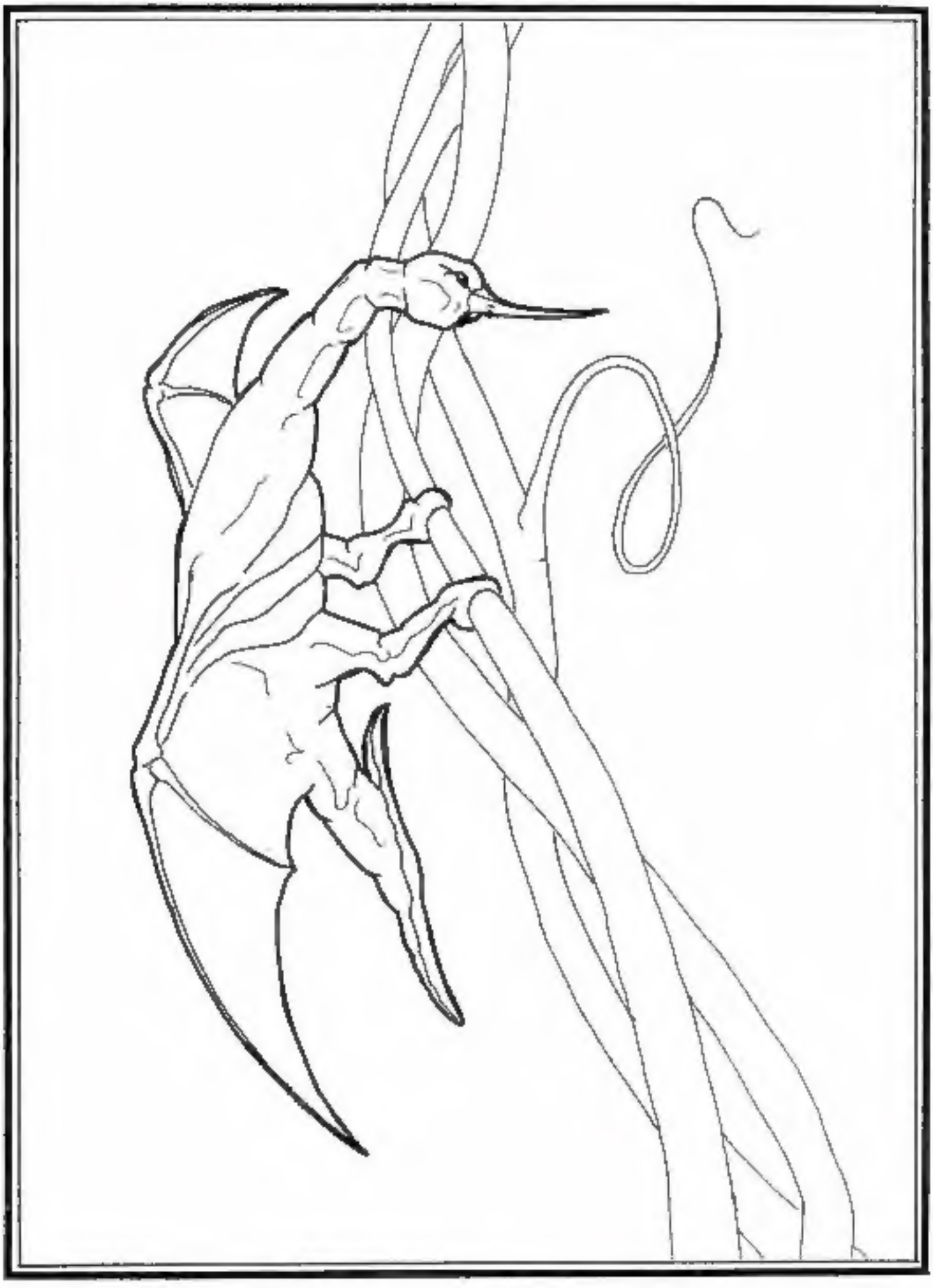

CANOPY CHATTERER

© Xenogeny Smith

Name	Paranethacort
Adult Size.	8-10 cm. (3 4 in.)
Habitat	Semi-Tropical Forest
Food'	Eggs and Larva of Insect-Like Creatures

Paranethacort live in the lower part of the forest vegetation They are nocturnal and forage for the eggs and larva of insect-like creatures and other small animals. Their color is grey-green, although color varies from grey to olive

Mating takes place once a year after which the female gives live birth to six to ten pups in a large cupped leaf. This serves as a nest, until the pups are large enough to forage on their own Food is brought to them by the female as the males take no part in parenting

At certain times, the number of paranethacort in an area will drop suddenly. At other times, they will dominate a particular region. The reason for this is as yet unknown.

Larva & Eggs (Food)

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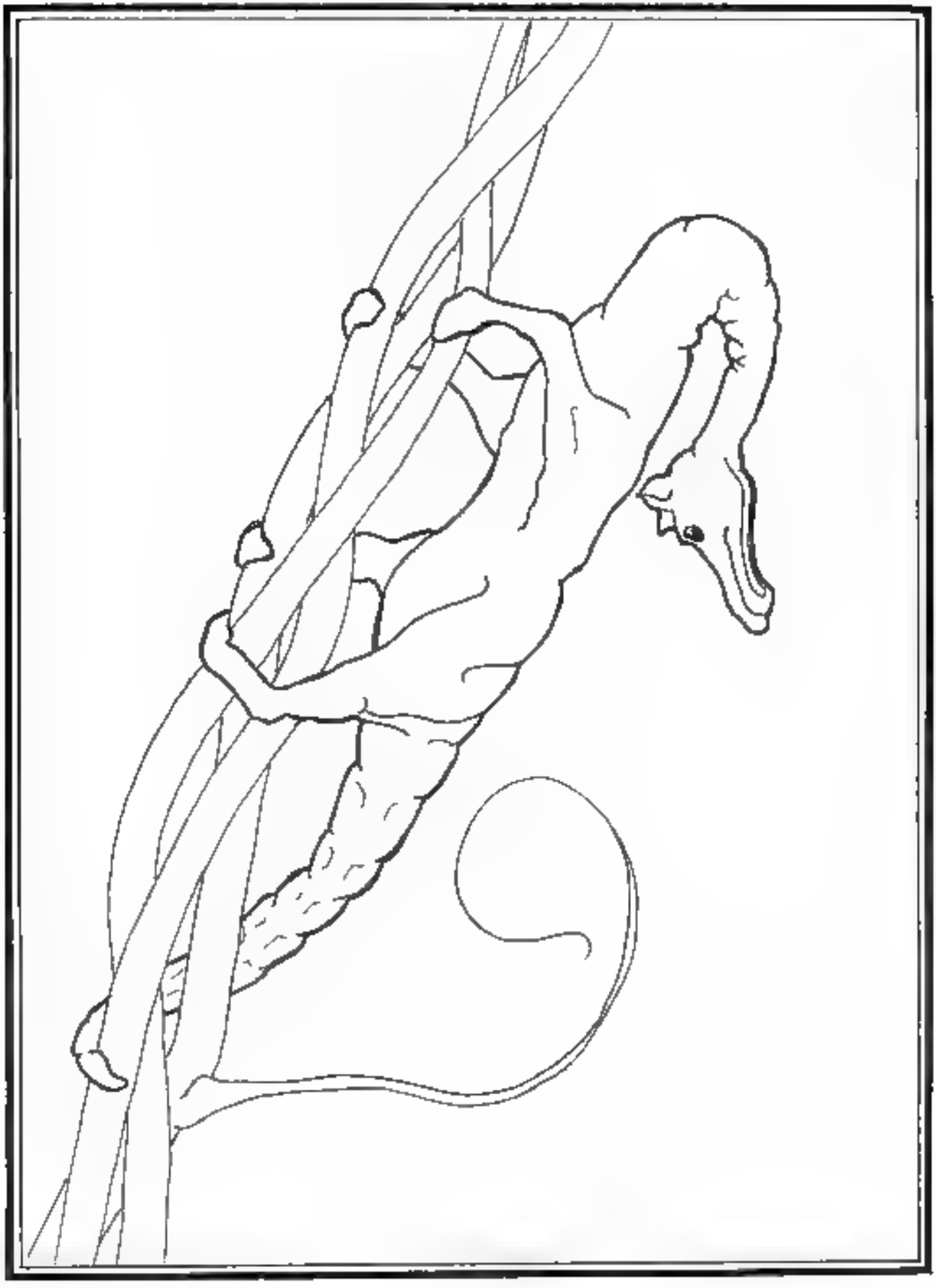


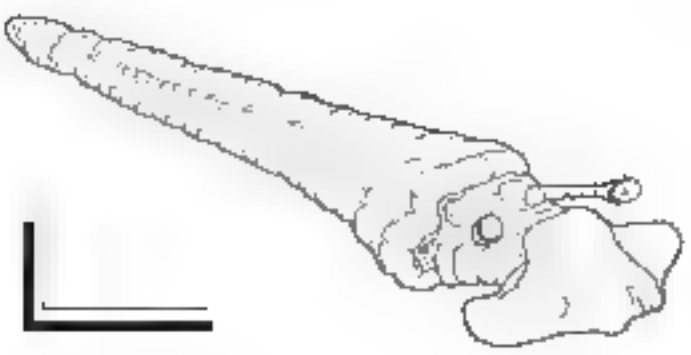
PARANETHACORT

© Xenogeny Smith

Name:	Lethargic Snail Digger
Adult Size:	38-51 cm. (15-20 in.)
Habitat.	Wooded Areas
Food	Burrowing Snails

The Snail Digger lives in wooded areas where it hunts the burrowing snail. By placing the open end of its long tubular ears against the ground, it listens for a snail passing below, then digs it out of the ground with its large paws. This is the greatest activity so far observed. This animal is very lazy and prefers to lie around looking half awake.

His skin is the texture of felt, a greenish purple in color with purple blotches. Little else is known of this animal. It has, however, been transported (without license) for use as a domestic pet.



Burrowing Snail

© Xenogeny Smith

LETHARGIC SNAIL DIGGER

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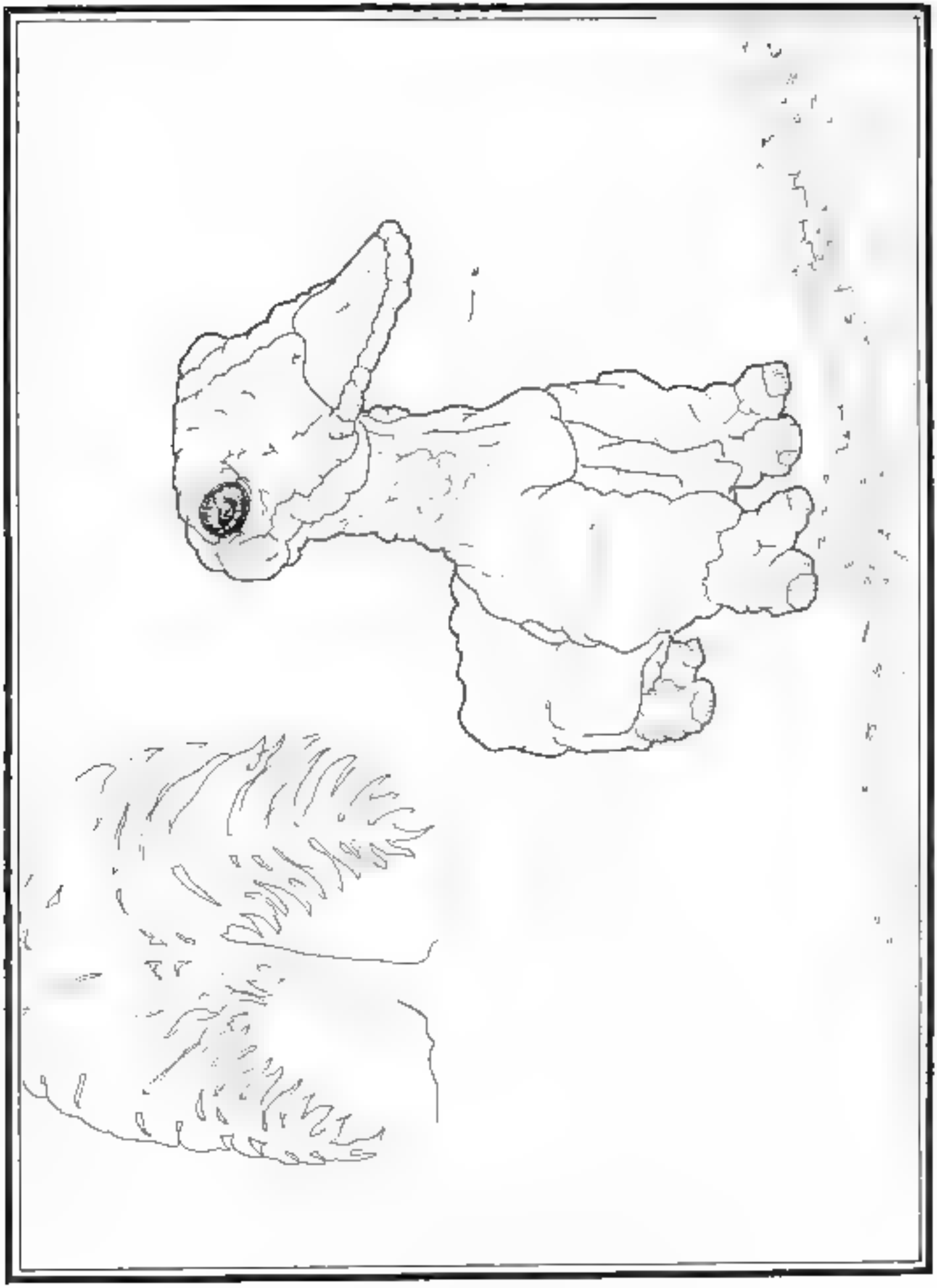
Name:
Adult Size:
Habitat
Food



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Name:	Trumpet Shrew
Adult Size:	3-5 cm. (1-2 in.)
Habitat	Semi Tropical Forest
Food:	Insect-Like Creatures

This animal lives on the forest floor and has a very close relationship with one particular plant, which it uses as camouflage The inside surface of the shrew's ears are the same color as this plant's flowers, and its mouth mimics the flower's bell.

The shrew stands among the plants and, as insect-like creatures come within reach, it snares them with its long tongue. The growing season for this plant is long; however, in the cold season, it becomes dormant. During this time, the shrew hibernates

The males are not distinguishable from the female without close inspection Mating takes place each season, the female giving birth to six to eight hairless pups She feeds them a fluid produced by a gland located inside her trumpet. Using her tongue, she transfers this fluid to her young

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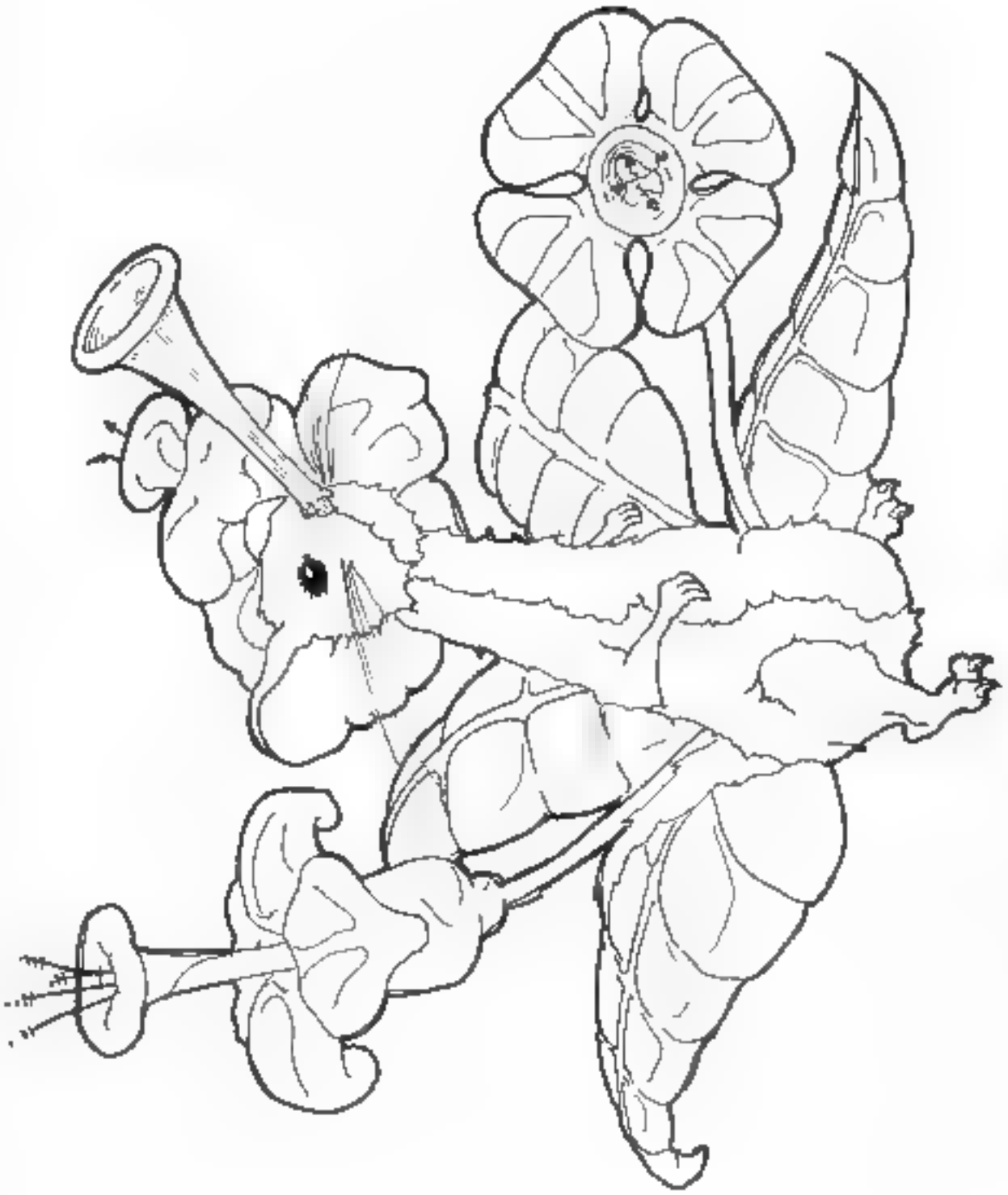

TRUMPET SHREW

© Xenogeny Smith

Name:	Lavendersnoot
Adult Size.	41 51 cm (16-20 in)
Habitat:	Forest
Food:	Tubers and Roots

Lavendersnoots are nocturnal animals that live on the forest floor Their fur is blue-black, with feet, tail and nose a dark lavender, mak ing them difficult to see in the darkness The male is distinguished from the female by a bluish streak down the center of his nose

Equipped with a very acute sense of smell and other chemical sensors in their noses to locate food, they use their front feet to dig tubers and roots for food, but will, on occasion, eat small animals.

Mat ng takes place once a year. The female gives birth to from one to three pups which cling to her fur for protection Lavendersnoots, true mammals, nurse their young. The male assumes no role in parenting

Tabus Tuber

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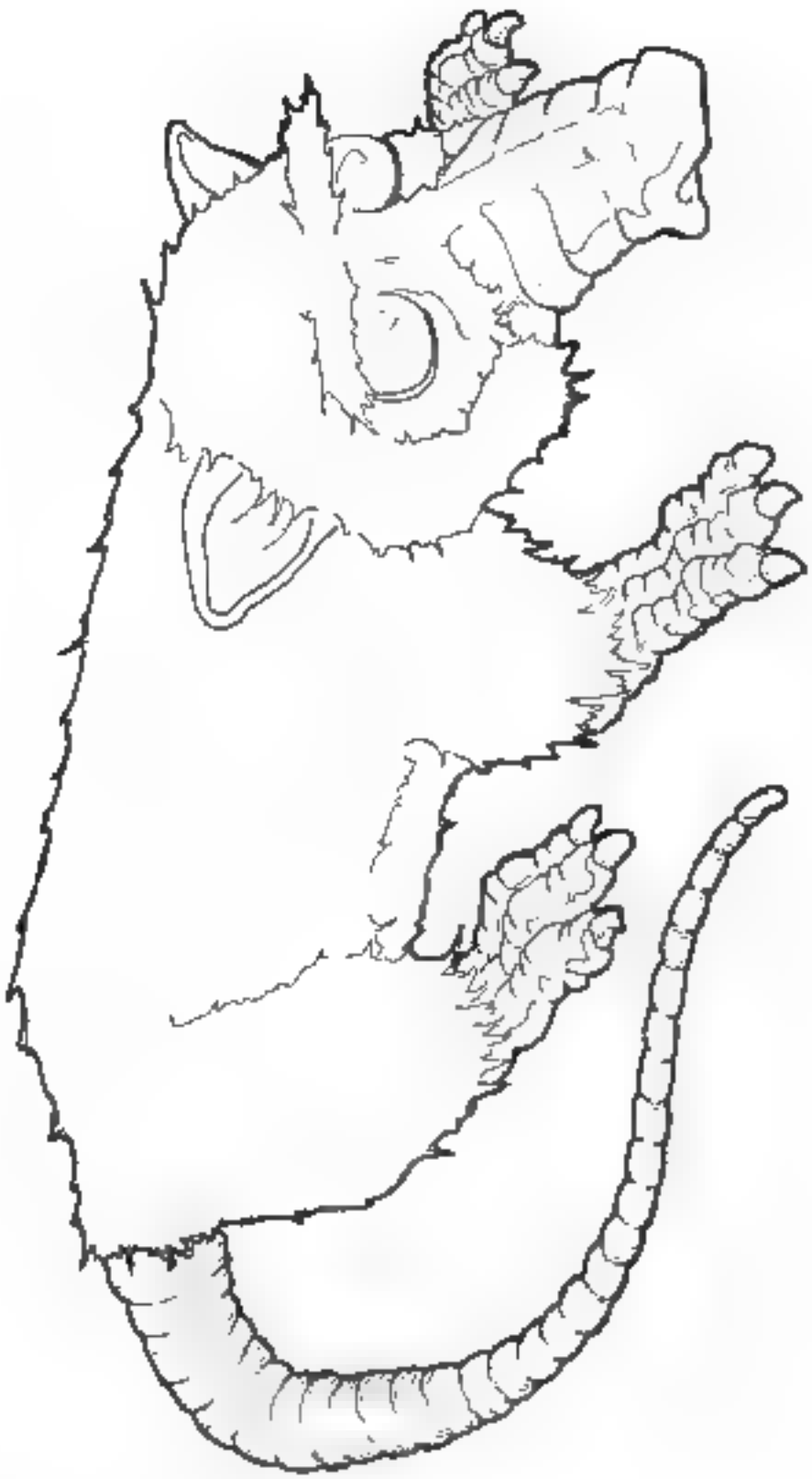

LAVENDERSNOOT

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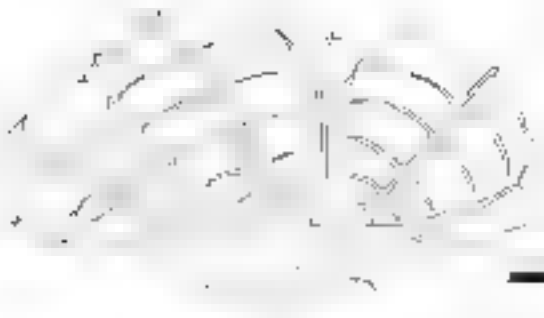
Name	Bellowing Slobberjowl
Adult Size	122-152 cm (4-5 ft)
Habitat:	Marshes
Food:	Water Plants

The Slobberjowl lives in marshes and feeds on water plants whose leaves resemble very thick red cabbage leaves. Sometimes called the old man of the marsh, the Slobberjowl can live as long as one hundred and thirty years Colored a dark burgundy, the male can be distinguished from the female by the two inch horn set above and between his eyes

Mating takes place once every three years and produces a single calf (twins are extremely rare). This is a true mammal; it nurses its young Slobberjowls are more or less solitary animals, although as many as four have been seen congregating together during mating season.

Considered dangerous by exo-biologists, once it has started a charge it will continue for hours, destroying anything in its path



Water Plants (Swamp Ears)

© Xenogeny Smith

BELLOWING SLOBBERJOWL

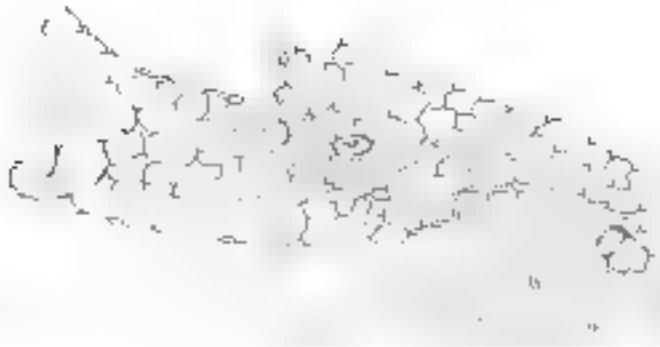
© Xenogeny Smith

Name:	Pebble Skinned Dredger
Adult Size:	244-305 cm. (8-10 ft.)
Habitat:	Swamps and Marshes
Food	Microscopic Plants and Animals

Dredgers inhabit lakes that border swamps or marshes. They are filter feeders and inside their mouths are thousands of comb like teeth that trap small animals and plants. They trap food by dipping their heads into the water and taking mouthfuls of bottom sediment, then rising upright to allow the water to drain from the sides of their mouth.

Their color is coffee-grey with lighter under bellies. Dredgers spend most of their time in the water, leaving only to sleep and bask in the sun

Mating takes place every two to three years. Dredgers are both male and female, and carry from one to four soft-shelled eggs inside them until they hatch The hatchlings swim close to their parent for approximately a year, then wander off on their own.



Feeding

© Xenogeny Smith

PEBBLE SKINNED DREDGER

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Name:	Mud Slider
Adult Size:	48-56 cm (19 23 in)
Habitat:	Aquatic Marshes
Food	Water Snails and Crustaceans

Mud Sliders inhabit aquatic marshes where they feed on water snails and small crustaceans They are grey green with cream colored underbellies However, during mating season, the males develop salmon colored spots on their chests as a mating signal

Mating takes place once a year The female then lays and incubates clutches of six to eight soft-shelled eggs. The young are fully developed at hatching and are fed and looked after by both parents until they have reached about seventy five percent of their adult size

Out of the water, they are vulnerable to predators If disturbed, they slide down muddy banks making good their escape

Egg Clutch

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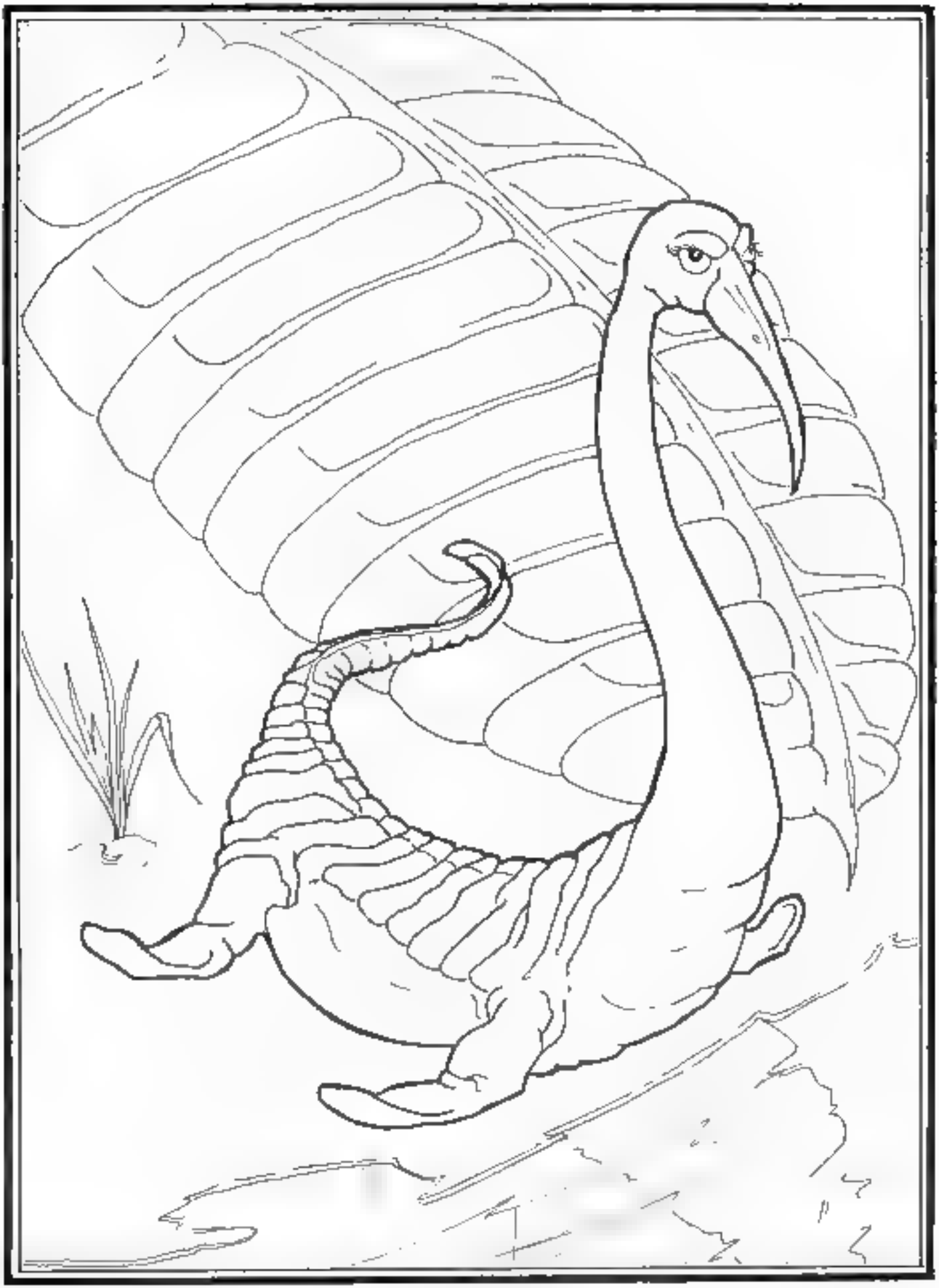

MUD SLIDER

© Xenogeny Smith

Name:
Adult Size:
Habitat
Food

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Name	Two Fingered Anthropus
Adult Size:	56-66 cm (22-26 in.)
Habitat	Savannah
Food:	Plants, Grubs, Small Animals

The Two Fingered Anthropus lives on the edge of the savannah. It feeds on plants, grubs, insect-like creatures and small animals. Anthropi travel in social groups of up to nine, generally consisting of one dominant male, several females (some with young) and a few immature males. Their color is reddish blond and the female has a rust colored mane (Males have no mane.)

Mating takes place at approximately two-year intervals. After giving birth to a single offspring, the female places it in a pouch located on her abdomen. There it will stay until fully weaned.

Anthropi walk in a crouched position using their hands for added balance. When frightened, they stand erect and run at a surprisingly fast pace.

Male

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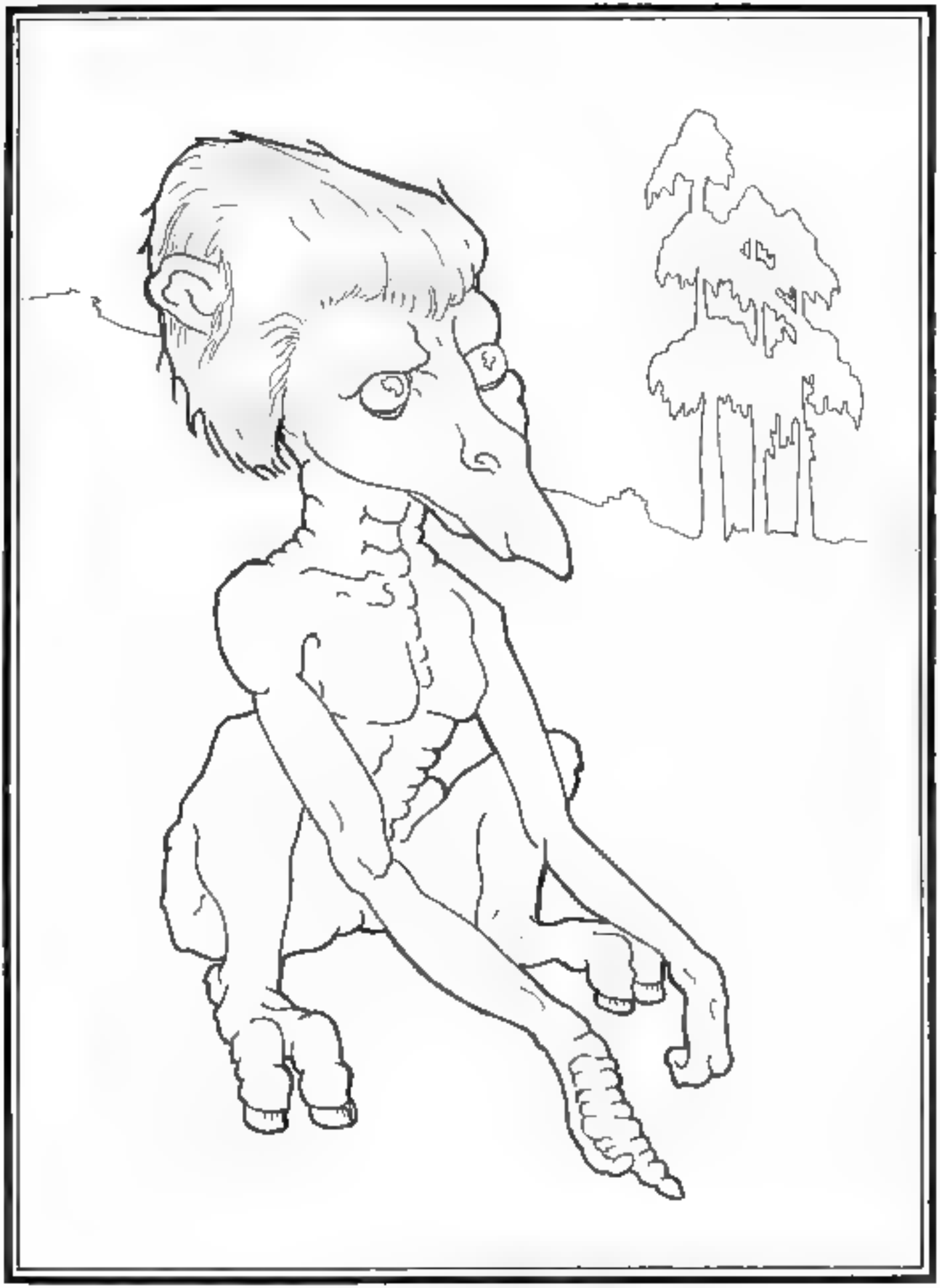

TWO FINGERED ANTHROPLS

© Xenogeny Smith

Name	Leslielopes
Adult Size.	76 91 cm. (30 36 in.)
Habitat:	Savannahs
Food	Leaves

Leslielopes live on savannahs. Their principal food source is the leaves of shrubbery and low trees They will, however, graze if food becomes scarce Despite the relative shortness of their legs, Leslielopes are fleet of foot, enabling them to outrun their predators

Both sexes have short buff-colored fur which blends well with the savannah grasses and acts as camouflage Sturdier than the female, the male has a horned crest, resembling, somewhat, a bronze cockscomb

Leslielopes mate once a year The young are born fully developed and able to run at their mothers' sides within hours Leslielopes, true mammals, nurse their young. They are unusually shy, have a keen sense of hearing and will flee before they are approached

Tracks

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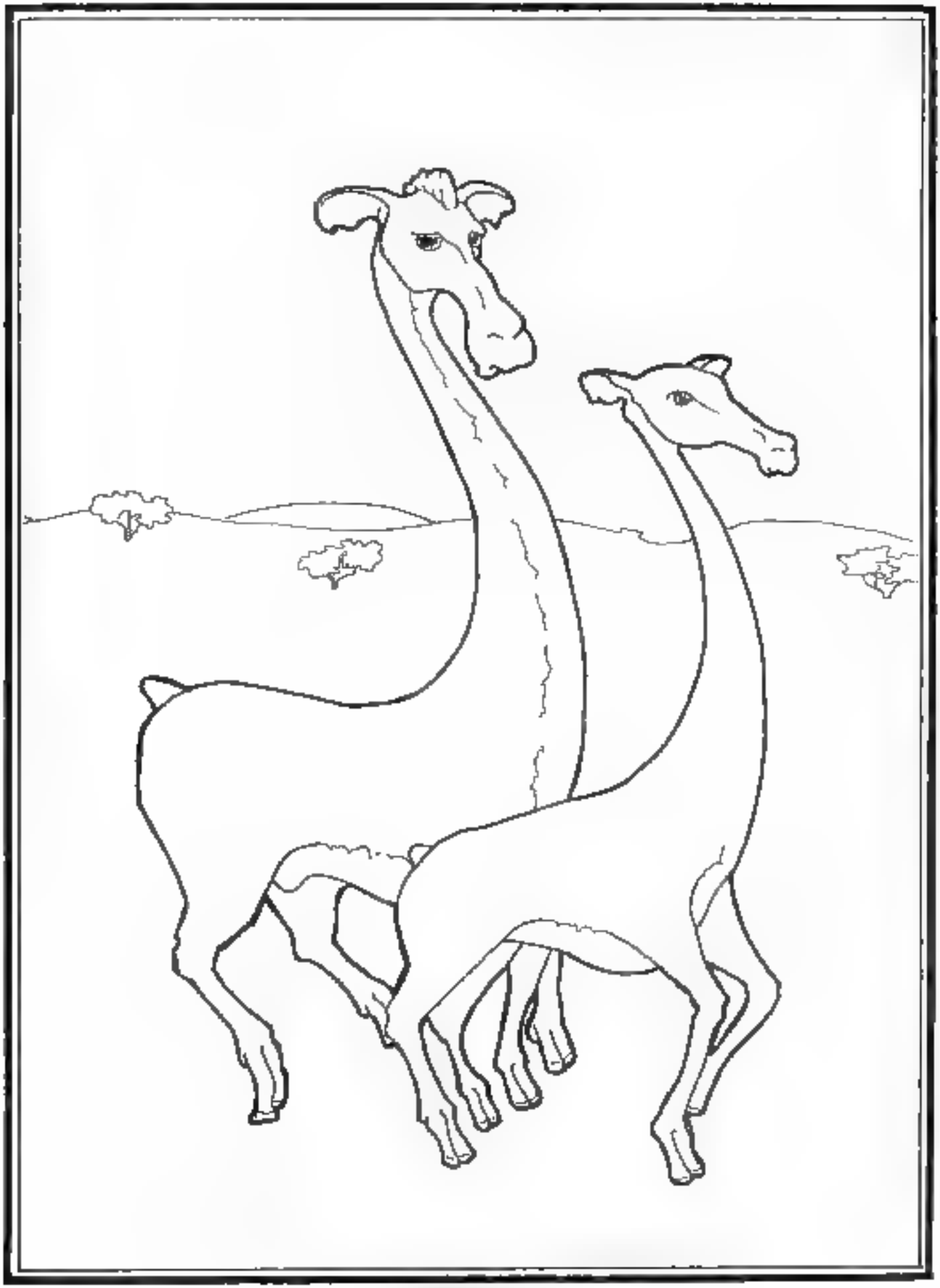

LESLIE.OPES

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Name:	Dune Strider
Adult Size	46-51 cm (18-20 in)
Habitat:	Desert
Food:	Small Animals

Dune Striders live in deserts of pink sand and can run at speeds in excess of twenty miles per hour. They catch and eat small animals by out-running them. The Dune Strider's color is dark salmon, becoming lighter on the under-side.

Females have no legs, are short-lived and quite helpless. They must be cared for and fed by a male. Shortly after the young hatch from their leathery eggs (usually three to five per nest) an unmated male will abduct a female from the clutch, taking her to a nest he has already prepared. There he will raise her and eventually mate with her.

When the remaining young males are old enough to leave the nest, the parent male will also abandon the nest leaving any remaining females to perish, including the parenting female.

Female

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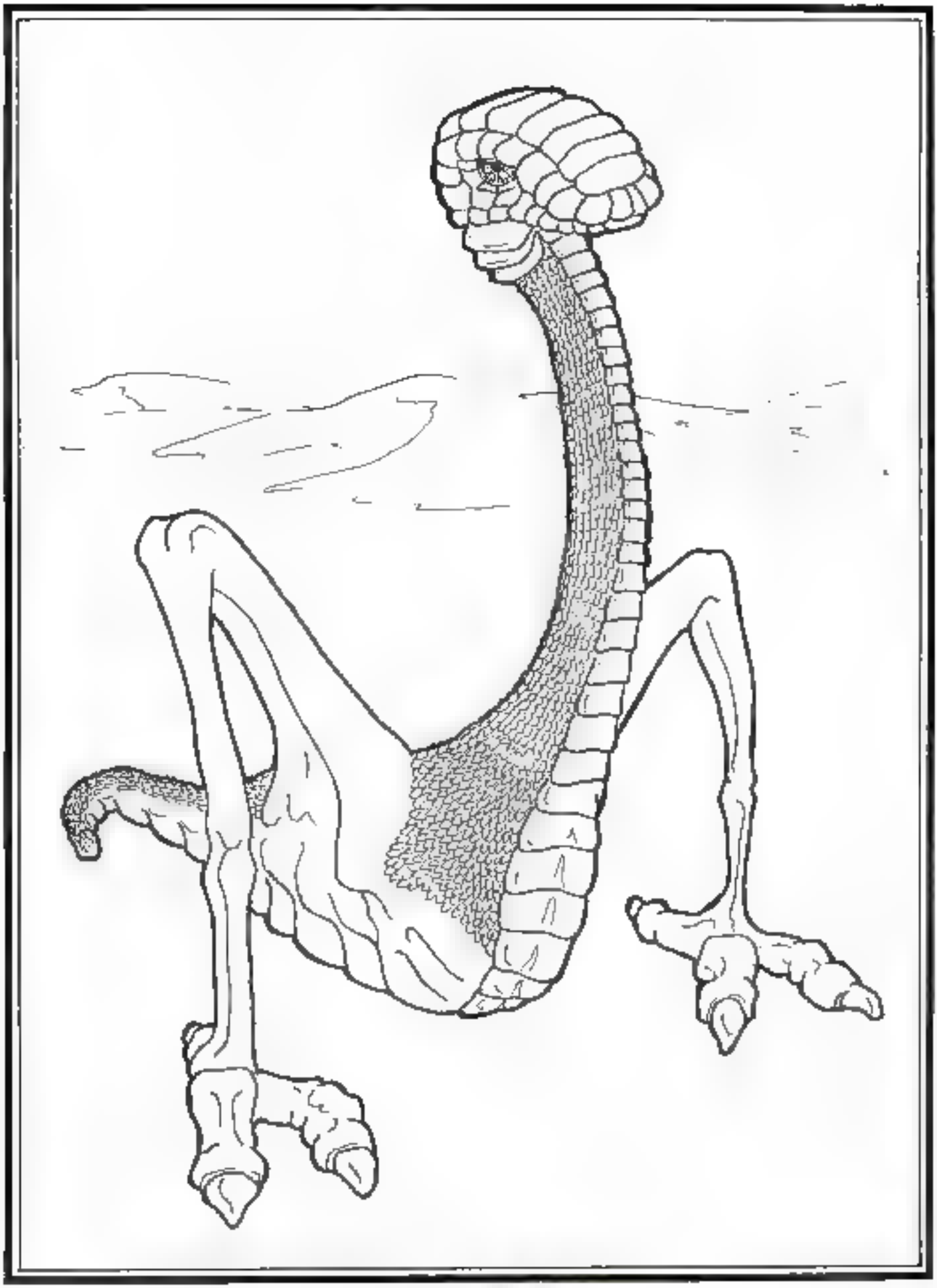

DUNE STRIDER

© Xenogeny Smith

Name	Desert Gantry
Adult Size:	18-23 cm. (7-9 in.)
Habitat:	Desert
Food	Desert Tube Worms

The Gantry lives in deserts. It is a nocturnal hunter feeding on desert tube worms (a worm that lives in the sand and at night rises up to blossom like a flower).

The Gantry stands over the worm's burrow and waits for it to emerge, then grabs it, pulling it from its home—with some difficulty.

Gantry's are rust colored with a blue black underside. Males are twenty-five percent smaller than females. Mating takes place once a year, after which the female captures a tube worm, which she does not remove from its burrow, but rather eats off its head. She then pushes it back into its burrow, lays a single egg on it and fills the opening with sand. She may do this as many as eight times, depending on the number of eggs she has.

Desert Tube Worm

© Xenogeny Smith

DESERT GANTRY

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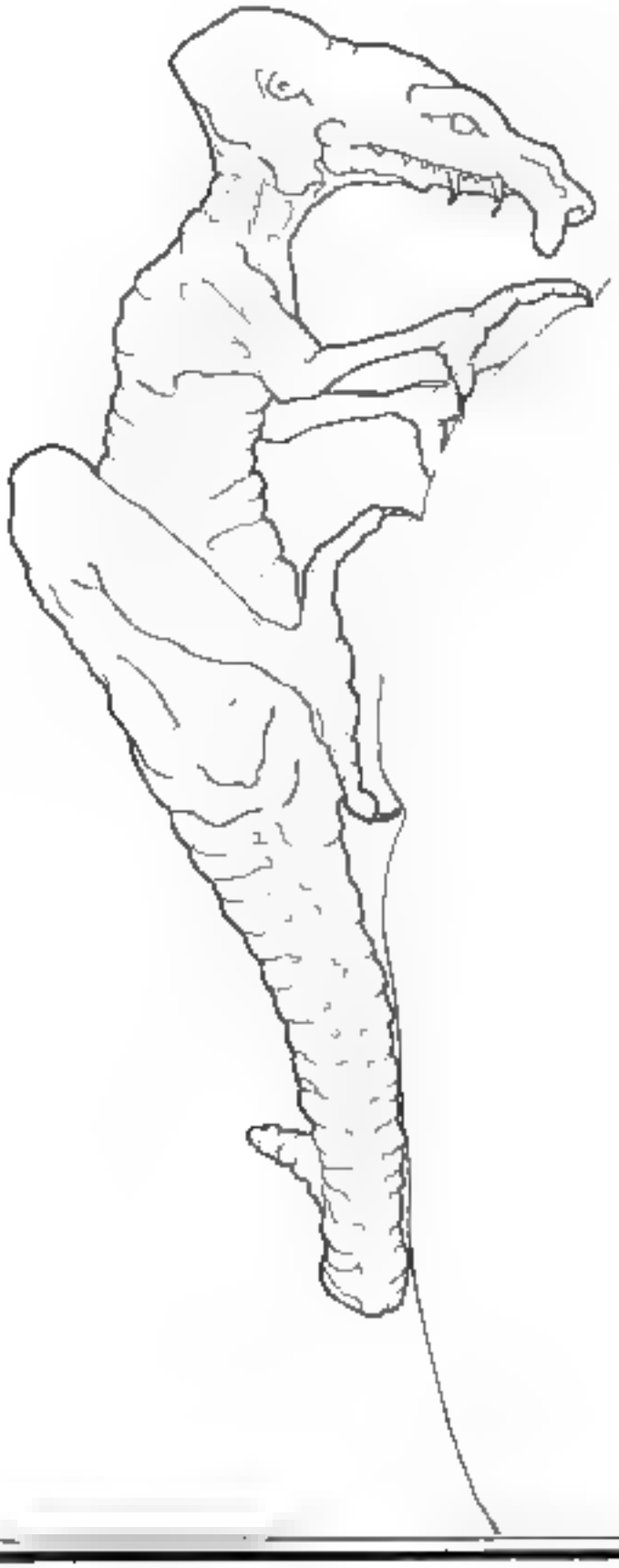
Name:
Adult Size:
Habitat
Food



© Xenogeny Smith

Name:	Tridakadune
Adult Size:	61-71 cm. (24-28 in.)
Habitat:	Arid Regions
Food:	Tubers and Roots

The nocturnal Tridakadune wanders arid regions foraging for what vegetation it can find or scratches the ground to uncover buried tubers and roots. It has been known to wander great distances to find food.

It uses its stump-like tail as a stool, and by spreading its feet to form a tripod stance, it can resist the high winds that blow with little warning for short periods of time.

Their color is an ocher yellow allowing them to blend with their surrounding. Males are slightly smaller than females, making them difficult to identify. Fast on their feet, they can outrun most predators.

Tridakadunes mate once a year. Females give live birth once a season to one offspring which is fed by both parents until it is able to fend for itself.

Running

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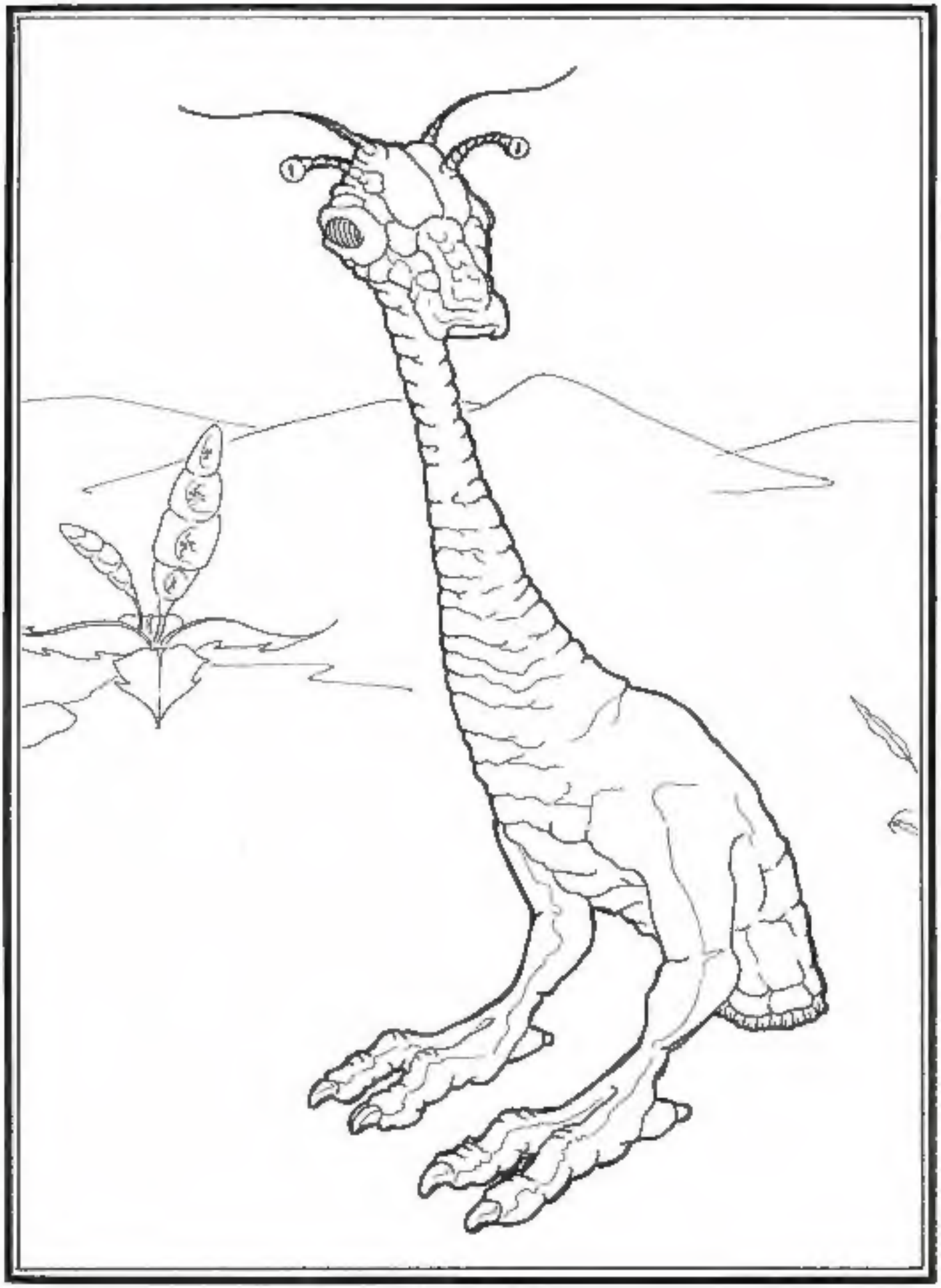

TRIDAKADUNE

© Xenogeny Smith

Name:	Armored Ambusher
Adult Size:	25-30 cm. (10-12 in.)
Habitat:	Semi-Arid Areas
Food:	Insect-Like Creatures

The stark white Ambusher lives in semi-arid areas. It feeds on insect-like creatures and occasional small animals it catches by ambush. Hiding motionless behind a rock or bush, it waits for its unsuspecting prey to come within reach, then pounces on it, paralyzing it with a toxin. Its white armor allows it to stand in direct sunlight for long periods of time.

Mating takes place annually, after which the female (twice the size of the male) digs a hole in the ground in which she places a paralyzed victim. She then lays two eggs on the victim and covers them. She will do this from two to four times, depending on the number of eggs she has. A grub then hatches from the egg and feeds on the victim until becoming a pupae, from which the Ambusher emerges in its adult form.

Ambusher Pupae

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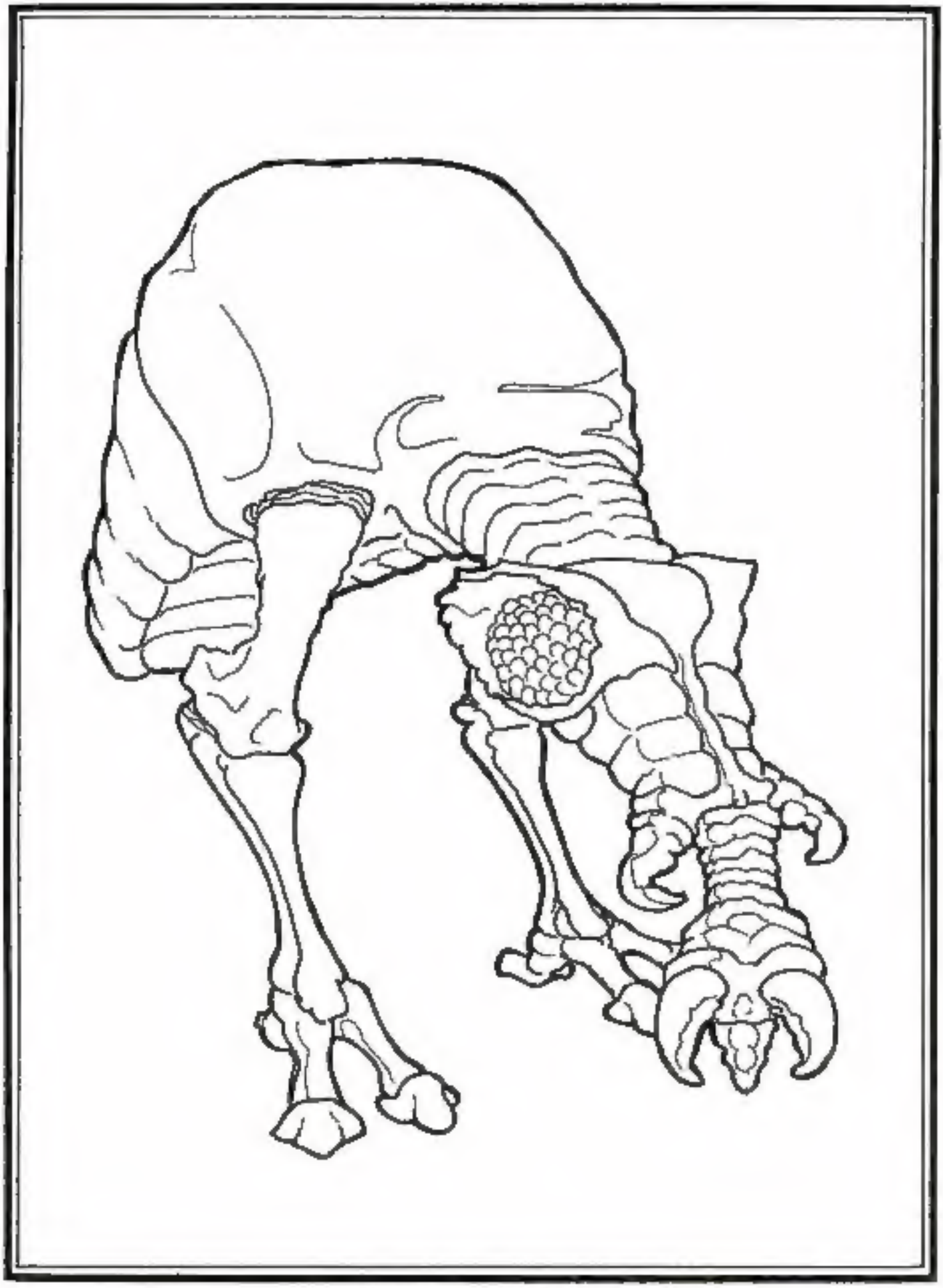

ARMORED AMBUSHER

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